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Company's command over capital is set forth as one of the main factors in securing for the combination the great power which it possessed. The history and interpretation of the Sherman Antitrust law, by Mr. Ripley himself, and the recent Supreme Court decisions relating to the application of it in several instances, constitute a considerable material not presented in the first edition. Professor Francis Walker's reports on "The German Steel Syndicate" and "The Law Concerning Monopolistic Combinations in Continental Europe" occupy two chapters, and give the reader a very good idea of the comparative status of combinations in Germany and in the United States.

In general the new edition brings together the more recent documentary material bearing on the subject of trusts, and offers editorial interpretation and comment which is very valuable in throwing light on the present standing of combinations.

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*The Diplomacy of the War of 1914: The Beginnings of the War.* By ELLERY C. STOWELL. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1915. 8vo, pp. xvii+728. \$5.00.

To one seeking a comparatively unbiased treatment and analysis of the documentary evidence pertaining to the beginnings and immediate causes of the present European war, this book offers an abundance of interesting material.

Mr. Stowell intersperses his treatment of the official negotiations with editorial comments which purport to be a neutral interpretation of the various diplomatic exchanges. Pertinent extracts from the various published papers of the belligerent nations are set down in connection with the several phases of the war's inception. The value of the book lies largely in the fact that the author has effected a unique selection of these extracts and has carefully concentrated them in such a manner that they have a direct bearing upon the subject under consideration.

A careful tracing of the development of the European alliances, and a brief survey of recent European history, including the motives which actuated the formation of these alliances, forms a fitting background for the consideration of the immediate causes of the war's outbreak.

Although Mr. Stowell claims to be wholly unbiased in his treatment of this subject, the casual observer cannot peruse the book without a feeling that special emphasis has been laid upon those bits of evidence which seem to point to Germany's guilt.

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*Justice in War Time.* By BERTRAND RUSSELL. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Co., 1916. 8vo, pp. ix+243. \$1.00.

This is a collection of essays all of which, except the last two, have appeared in various magazines. The surest means of peace lies, according to Mr. Russell, in passive resistance to all aggression. He thinks, however, that as the nations are at present constituted they are not sufficiently civilized to

adopt such a courageous policy, and consequently, as the best alternative, he would advise the establishment of a strong international force.

In the second part of the book Mr. Russell, as the representative of the "intellectuals," the "we clever ones" (so called by Bernard Shaw), undertakes to point out the sins of England. From an analysis of the Morocco policy of Britain, her treatment of Persia, and the antidemocratic "entente" with Russia, we are to conclude that British ambitions "were of the same kind as those of Germany," and only the method was different; for while England's aggressions demanded comparatively trivial wars in little-known, outlying parts of the earth, Germany's advance necessitated a European war. Thus "this war is trivial, for all its vastness. No great principle is at stake, no great human purpose is involved on either side." And yet he says: "I consider that either a serious weakening of England, France, and Italy, or a serious strengthening of Germany, would be a serious misfortune for the civilization of the world." One would not have suspected Mr. Russell of holding the civilization of the world to be a trivial matter.

*Early Economic Conditions and the Development of Agriculture in Minnesota.* By EDWARD VAN DYKE ROBINSON. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota, 1915. 4to, pp. v+306. \$1.50.

This study is a statistical atlas of the development of agriculture in Minnesota, with the additional feature of an exhaustive interpretation. It includes a survey of topography, soil, and climate, showing the important parts these have played in determining the industry of the state. Professor Robinson has traced the history of the state from the time when it was first occupied by the fur traders down to the present, showing how the lumber industry was started, and how the early growing of wheat, which came in with increased transportation facilities, gradually gave way to the more diversified farming of the present.

Minnesota began the publication of state statistics as soon as it became a state, and continued this practice, except for an interruption during the Civil War period and a single year when no appropriation was made, down to 1898. Then, owing to legislative opposition, the practice was stopped. Professor Robinson's study demonstrates the importance of properly kept statistical information, and it is to be hoped that the publication of this book will convince legislators, not only of Minnesota but of other states as well, that such statistical information is of great practical utility and ought to be provided.

*Socialism in America.* By JOHN MACY. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co., 1916. 12mo, pp. x+238. \$1.00.

Mr. Macy announces that socialism is not an "afternoon-tea ideal of society," that it is not against war. He says that the socialist movement is opposed to fighting the nationalist battles of the capitalist classes, but that it